
ATTRACTIVE FIREPLACES
and how to build them

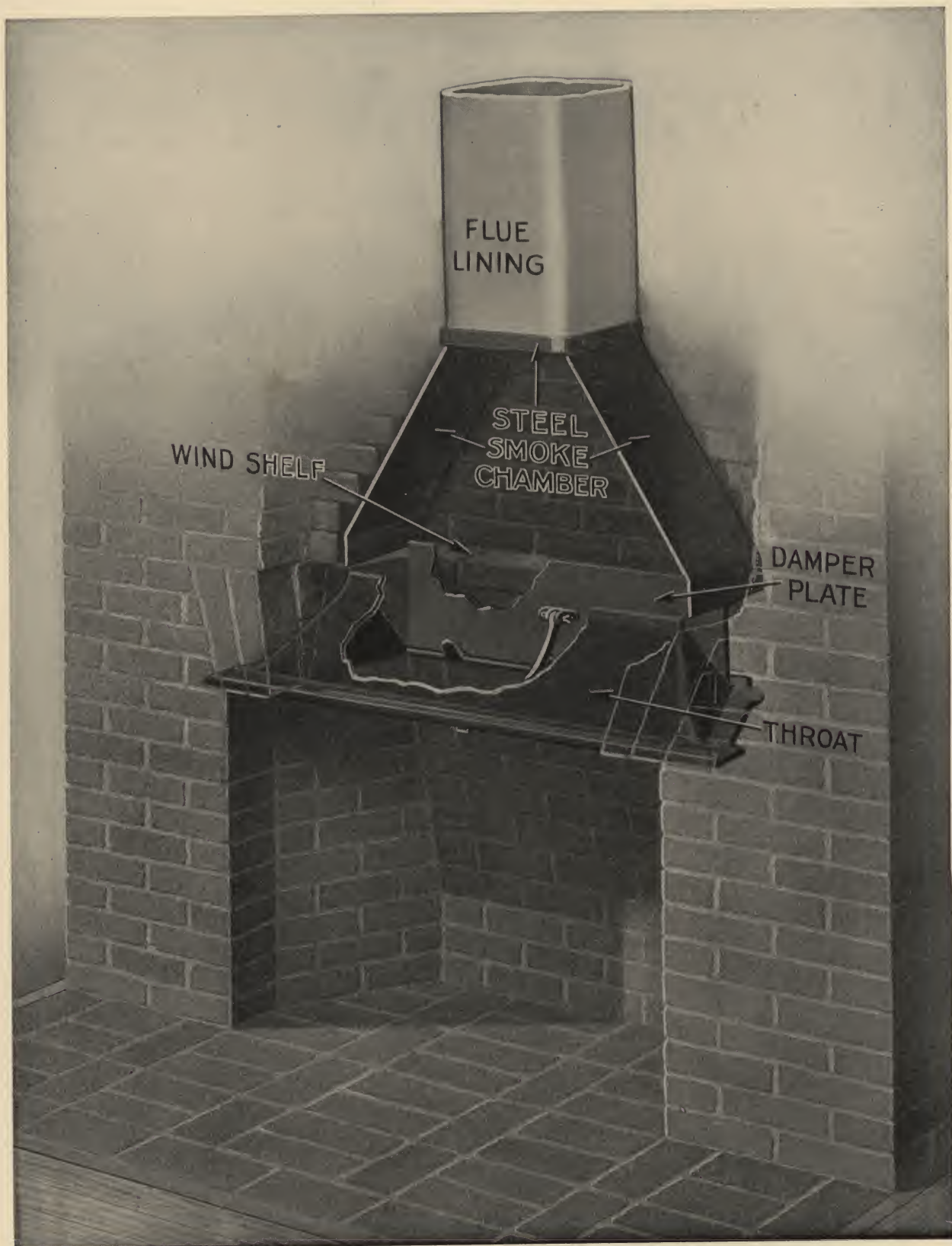


THE H. W. COVERT COMPANY

229 EAST 37 STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

CATALOG NO. 11

A.I.A. FILE NO. 1427



Proper Construction of a fireplace with the Covert Improved Throat and Damper and Steel Smoke Chamber.

A Few Words About H. W. COVERT COMPANY "Fireplace Specialists . . since 1896"

The high quality of Covert Equipment is the secret of the reputation and standing of H. W. Covert Company among those who have any connection with the building industry.

Established in 1896, the business is now conducted by the sons of the founder. They

are maintaining the standards set by their father, and constantly striving to deserve the trust placed in them and in Covert products by architects, home-owners, contractors, dealers, and last, but not least, the masons, whose reputations depend on **satisfactory** fireplace installations.

COVERT Fireplace Equipment Is Accorded First Place by Architects

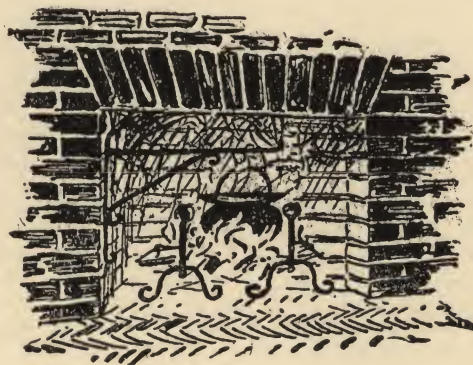
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This is typical of the preference for Covert

Fireplace Equipment among members of the architectural profession, and is conclusive evidence of the standing and reputation of

Covert. A preference such as this is gained and held only by continuous and unvarying satisfaction.

You may rely on Covert to deliver true fireplace **comfort** and **satisfaction**.



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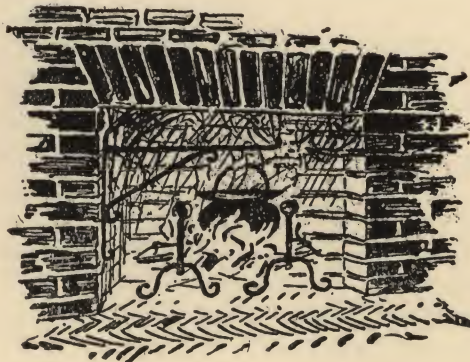
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HINTS ON FIREPLACE CONSTRUCTION

FROM the beginning, man's safety and comfort depended largely on his ability to make fire. Today human ingenuity has devised efficient methods of keeping our homes comfortably warm, but we still inherit the primitive urge to gather around the crackling, blazing logs.

If you are to have a fireplace, have a good honest one designed and constructed for burning wood. Have it so designed and constructed that the smoke will go up the flue,—and not into the room. This is not difficult if the hints and suggestions given in the text and cuts shown in this booklet are followed.

PROPORTIONING THE FIREPLACE OPENING

The opening of the fireplace has a great deal to do with the actual amount of heat thrown out into the room, as well as having a decided bearing on the efficient working of the fireplace. The following suggestions are offered:



No. 1. Lay out the fireplace. Firebrick inner hearth, sides and back laid in fire-clay.

If the fireplace is too deep, the sides will cut off considerable heat radiation, and if too shallow, the smoke is likely to find its way out into the room.

There are no arbitrary rules, but for ordinary practice we suggest the following depths, based on the height of the finished openings,

Height of opening	30"	36"	42"	48"	54"	60"	72"
Depth at hearth	20"	24"	26"	28"	30"	32"	34"

Splayed sides make the back of the fireplace narrower than the front, and give the fireplace the shape of a reflector, thereby throwing out into the room a maximum



No. 2. Build up solid three courses of firebrick (about 8").

amount of heat. This splay should be about 4" to the foot at each side.

Curving the back of a fireplace should be avoided, as this is likely to throw the smoke out into the room. It is safer to build the back plumb three courses of brick and then start to pitch the back forward on a straight line at an angle that will bring it up under the entire rear flange of the damper.

The soffit, (thickness of the arch) should be kept to 4".

THROAT AND DAMPER

The iron throat relieves the mason of the formation of the most critical part of the fireplace, and its front flange acts as a support for the arch brick and masonry above, no additional angle iron lintel being necessary.

The damper plate allows the flue to be shut off when not in use, or to cut down the throat opening when the draft is too great.

The throat must be of such design that the smoke will be drawn up to the flue above with little friction, as the easier the path for the rising smoke the less chance for smoke entering the room.

In selecting a damper great care must be taken to be sure that the operating mechanism is simple and strongly made, and designed for permanence. Also it is important that the valve plate be easily removable during construction and when cleaning accumulations of soot from the wind shelf after the fireplace has been in use for some time.

Covert Dampers were designed by a fireplace expert who formerly practiced architecture. Care was taken to make every type of damper efficient in action, simple in control and substantial in construction.



No. 3. Back of fireplace brought forward and damper placed on brickwork. Entire rear flange of damper should rest on firebrick back.

SMOKE CHAMBER

Next to the throat, the smoke chamber is the most important part of the fireplace. If the smoke chamber is improperly shaped, built with rough corbelled sides or the flue not centered over the fireplace opening, the upward flow of smoke will be greatly retarded.

By the use of the Covert Steel Smoke Chamber, the proper shape, capacity and smooth sides of the smoke chamber are obtained. The saving in the mason's time practically pays for the smoke chamber. This form also induces the building of a wind shelf of adequate size, which prevents smoke being blown into the room by down-drafts.



No. 4. Brickwork carried up to height of damper and smoke chamber set in position. Ready to continue up brick front and rear of smoke chamber and set flue lining on smoke chamber collar. Damper plate and ratchet handle put in position after fireplace is completed.

FLUE

A common fault in fireplace construction is that of using too small a flue. In order to make the fireplace draw properly the cross sectional area of the flue should be about one-tenth to one-twelfth the area of the fireplace opening.

By referring to the chart shown on this page, proper flue sizes for the fireplace you are building may be quickly determined.

To obtain a clean, efficient flue it is very essential that the ends of flue lining be neatly joined so there will be no overlapping and that the mortar squeezing out of the joints be wiped smooth. Necessary offsets in flues should be not more than 30 degrees from the vertical.

It is good practice to carry the flue lining 3" or 4" above the chimney top, surrounding the protruding flue lining with mortar and smoothing off at an incline toward the top of the flue, so that air currents will be diverted upward.

SERVICE

We are always pleased to have architects, owners or builders consult with us regarding the planning and construction of fireplaces and are glad to give them without charge, the benefit of our long experience in this field.

CHART FOR DETERMINING PROPER FLUE SIZES

WIDTH OF FINISHED OPENING Inches		HEIGHT OF FINISHED OPENING Inches
30 •	8 1/2" x 13" OR 10" ROUND	• 28
32 •		• 29
34 •		• 30
36 •		• 31
38 •	13" x 13" OR 12" ROUND	• 32
40 •		• 33
42 •		• 34
44 •		• 35
46 •	13" x 18" OR 15" ROUND	• 36
48 •		• 37
50 •		• 38
52 •		• 39
54 •	18" x 18" OR 18" ROUND	• 40
56 •		• 41
58 •		• 42
60 •		• 43
62 •	20" x 24" OR 22" ROUND	• 44
64 •		• 45
66 •		• 46
68 •		• 47
70 •		• 48
72 •		• 49
74 •		• 50
76 •		• 51
78 •		• 52
80 •		• 53
82 •		• 54
84 •		• 55

Directions for Use

Lay straight edge through dots at numbers indicating width and height of fireplace opening. Proper flue size will be shown at intersection with center line. When straight edge comes between two flue sizes it is advisable to use the larger. Flue sizes are standard, the rectangular being outside dimensions and the round inside diameter. If the flue is 20 ft. or less in height it is advisable to use the next larger size flue than that indicated in the table.

RADIHEATER FIREPLACE



For maximum heating efficiency the Covert Radiheater Fireplace is recommended. This welded steel Unit not only provides three or four times the heat of the ordinary fireplace, but is guaranteed not to smoke. Radiheater is a complete metal fireplace consisting of an air heating chamber forming the rear wall of the fireplace, a four-sided smoke chamber, damper and wind shelf.

More detailed information is given on pages 10, 11 and 12.

COVERT IMPROVED DAMPER

RATCHET HANDLE OPERATION



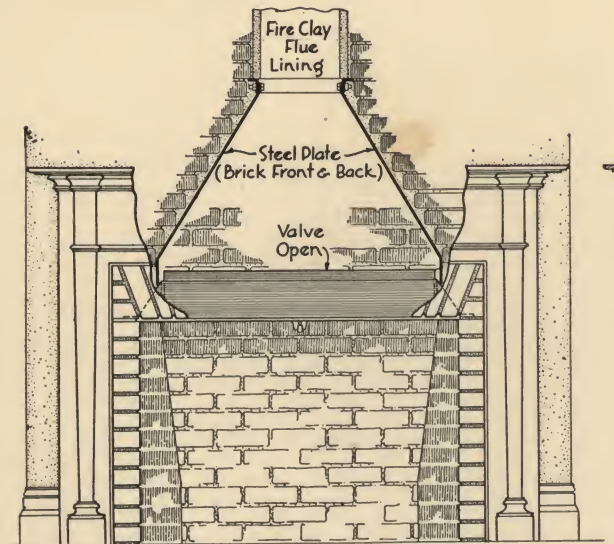
This type is very efficient, due to its curved front and wide, unobstructed smoke opening. There are but three parts—the heavy cast iron frame or throat, the valve plate and unbreakable, malleable ratchet handle.

Conveniently located under the center of the arch, this ratchet handle is pushed in to open the plate and pulled out to close it, with intermediate stops for regulation of draft.

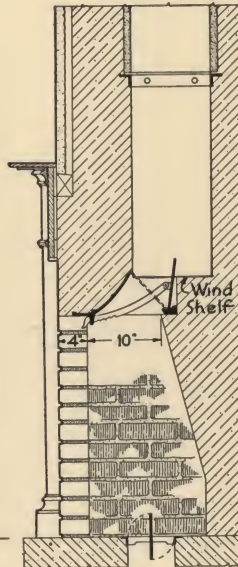
Valve plate may be removed at any time by withdrawing a cotter pin.

The frame is of substantial construction, the front flange acting as a lintel to support the arch.

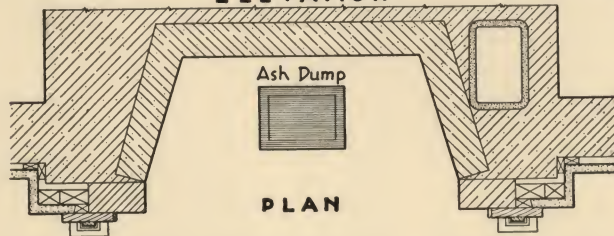
Series D is 8" deep (inside measure) and is for fireplaces 18" deep or under. Series E is 10" deep and is for fireplaces 20" deep or under. For fireplaces deeper than 20", we recommend our deeper "Old Style" Dampers shown on the following pages.



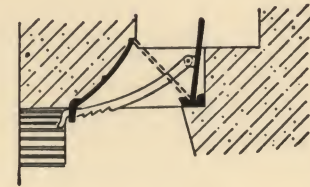
ELEVATION



SECTION



PLAN



Drawing showing Damper with front flange omitted for use in fireplace having curved arch. These are made to order without extra charge.

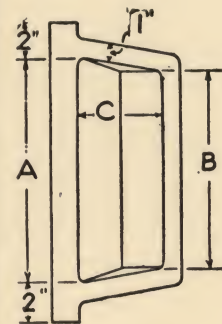
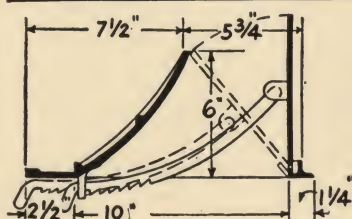
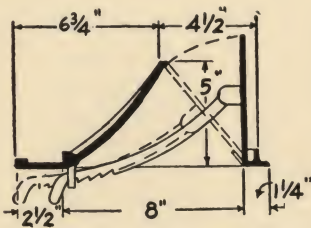
SERIES D

COVERT IMPROVED DAMPER								SMOKE CHAMBER	
Damper Number	Front Width Fireplace	Base Opening Damper			Shipping Weight	Code Word Damper	Price Damper	Shipping Weight	Price Smoke Chamber
		A	B	C					
424	24	24	18	8	23	Dotard	\$ 5.50	12	\$4.75
430	30	30	24	8	31	Dingle	6.00	20	5.50
432	32	32	26	8	32	Deacon	6.50		
436	36	36	30	8	34	Dirt	7.25	30	6.00
442	42	42	36	8	38	Duck	9.00		
448	48	48	42	8	47	Dram	10.50	52	7.00
454	54	54	48	8	54	Drone	11.50		
460	60	60	54	8	60	Desert	12.50		

See Page 8. When
Ordering Smoke
Chambers

SERIES E

524	24	24	18	10	33	Intro	\$ 7.00	12	\$4.75
530	30	30	24	10	38	Impart	8.10	20	5.50
532	32	32	26	10	40	Impel	8.30		
536	36	36	30	10	43	Inert	9.00	30	6.00
542	42	42	36	10	50	Infer	10.50		
548	48	48	42	10	54	Impost	11.30	52	7.00
554	54	54	48	10	72	Incur	13.50		
560	60	60	54	10	74	Inning	15.00		



See Page 8. When Ordering Smoke Chambers

COVERT OLD STYLE DAMPER

POKER OPERATED

THIS Old Style Covert Dome Damper is preferred by some architects and builders on account of its high dome, heavy construction, and because it has stood the test of years of successful use.

The Old Style Damper has a valve swiveled in the center and is operated with a poker by means of a handle fixed to the valve plate. The valve may be fixed in three positions, namely, full open, half open and closed; except Series F, which has only the full open or closed position.



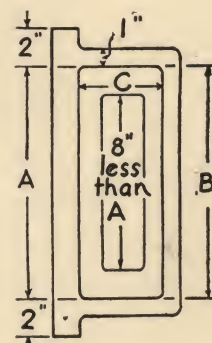
It is made in four different series having different cross sections making it adaptable to almost any condition that may arise in fireplace construction. When the damper is set above the arch, chain operation may be provided at no extra cost.

The Series B is the deepest damper and is made up to seven feet long.

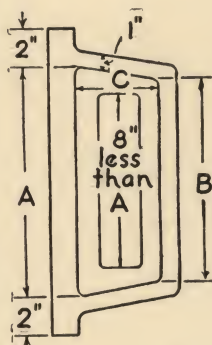
The Steel Smoke Chamber is used with the Old Style Damper the same as with the Improved.

DIMENSIONS OF OLD STYLE DAMPERS, IN SECTION		OLD STYLE DAMPER							SMOKE CHAMBER			
		Damper Number	Width Fireplace	Code Word Damper	Base Opening Damper			Weight Damper	Price Damper	Weight	Price	
					A	B	C					
	SERIES A	224	2'0"	Alien	24	24	12	26	\$7.30	12	\$4.75	
		230	2'6"	Abet	30	30	12	36	8.50	20	5.50	
		232	2'8"	Altar	32	32	12	40	9.25			
		236	3'0"	Agent	36	36	12	46	10.50			
		242	3'6"	Anvil	42	42	12	56	12.75	30	6.00	
		248	4'0"	Agate	48	48	12	66	15.00			
		254	4'6"	Apex	54	54	12	80	17.00			
		260	5'0"	Arise	60	60	12	97	20.35	52	7.00	
		272	6'0"	Amend	72	72	12	110	23.00			
											75	8.00
	SERIES B	36	3'0"	Bark	36	36	16	85	18.00	20	5.50	
		42	3'6"	Brake	42	42	16	93	20.00	30	6.00	
		48	4'0"	Blank	48	48	16	105	22.00			
		54	4'6"	Bench	54	54	16	120	24.00			52
		60	5'0"	Bold	60	60	16	130	26.00			
		72	6'0"	Bind	72	72	16	176	34.00			
		84	7'0"	Brand	84	84	16	210	38.00	75	8.00	
											90	9.00
	SERIES C	30	2'6"	Claim	30	24	10	36	8.50	20	5.50	
		36	3'0"	Cloth	36	30	10	46	10.50			
		42	3'6"	Cadet	42	36	10	56	12.75			
		48	4'0"	Clump	48	42	10	66	15.00	30	6.00	
	SERIES F	724	2'0"	Filter	24	18	9	25	6.10	12	4.75	
		730	2'6"	Ford	30	24	9	30	7.30	20	5.50	
		732	2'8"	Foamer	32	26	9	32	7.60			
		736	3'0"	Feast	36	30	9	35	8.50			30
		742	3'6"	Finder	42	36	9	40	9.75			
		748	4'0"	Faster	48	42	9	43	10.75			

See Next Page
When Ordering
Smoke Chambers

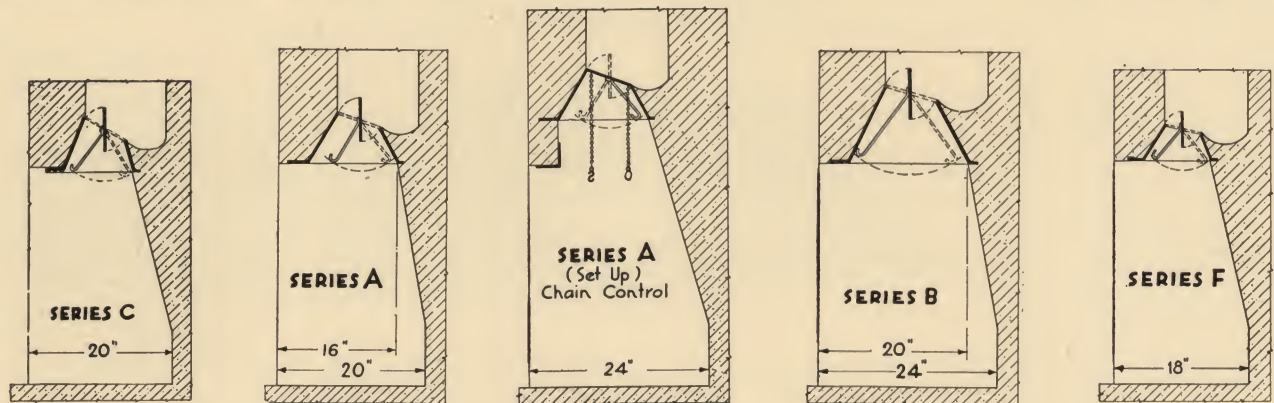


See Next Page
When Ordering
Smoke Chambers

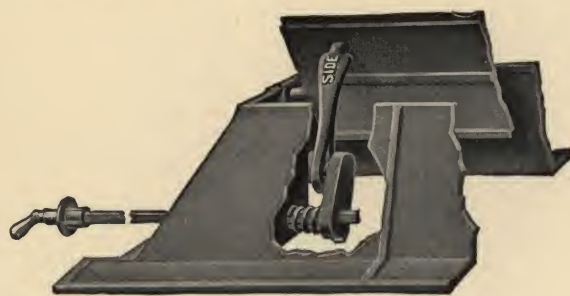


Square end dampers (Series A or B) may be used in fireplaces having splayed sides. The small shelf left at each end will in no way interfere with the operation of the fireplace.

COVERT OLD STYLE DAMPERS IN SECTION



COVERT ROTARY FACE OR SIDE CONTROL DAMPER



Side Control



Front Control

THIS type of damper is operated by a brass handle from the face or side of the fireplace.

Avoiding the usual worm gear which is likely to become clogged with soot or rusted in, the Covert Rotary Damper makes use of a simple lever movement, that can be connected up to operate from the face or the side of the fireplace with the mechanism accompanying each damper.

The operating parts of this damper are made heavy to last as long as the fireplace itself. A well finished solid brass knob and plate appear on the face or side of the fireplace, the handle being securely fastened to a heavy steel shaft which runs through the brickwork and is connected to the crank and "Front" or "Side" connecting rod as shown in the illustrations.

SECTION	COVERT ROTARY DAMPER								SMOKE CHAMBER	
	Damper Number	Front Width of Fireplace Inches	Base Opening of Throat not including Flanges Inches			Shipping Weight Pounds	Code Word of Damper	Price of Damper	Shipping Weight Pounds	Price of Smoke Chamber
			Front	Rear	Depth					
	624	24	24	18	9	25	Rhino	\$ 7.20	12	\$4.75
	630	30	30	24	9	30	Rebus	8.40		
	632	32	32	26	9	32	Reign	8.70		
	636	36	36	30	9	35	Realm	9.60	20	5.50
	642	42	42	36	9	40	Realty	10.85		
	648	48	48	42	9	43	Rescue	11.85		
									30	6.00

HOW TO ORDER SMOKE CHAMBERS

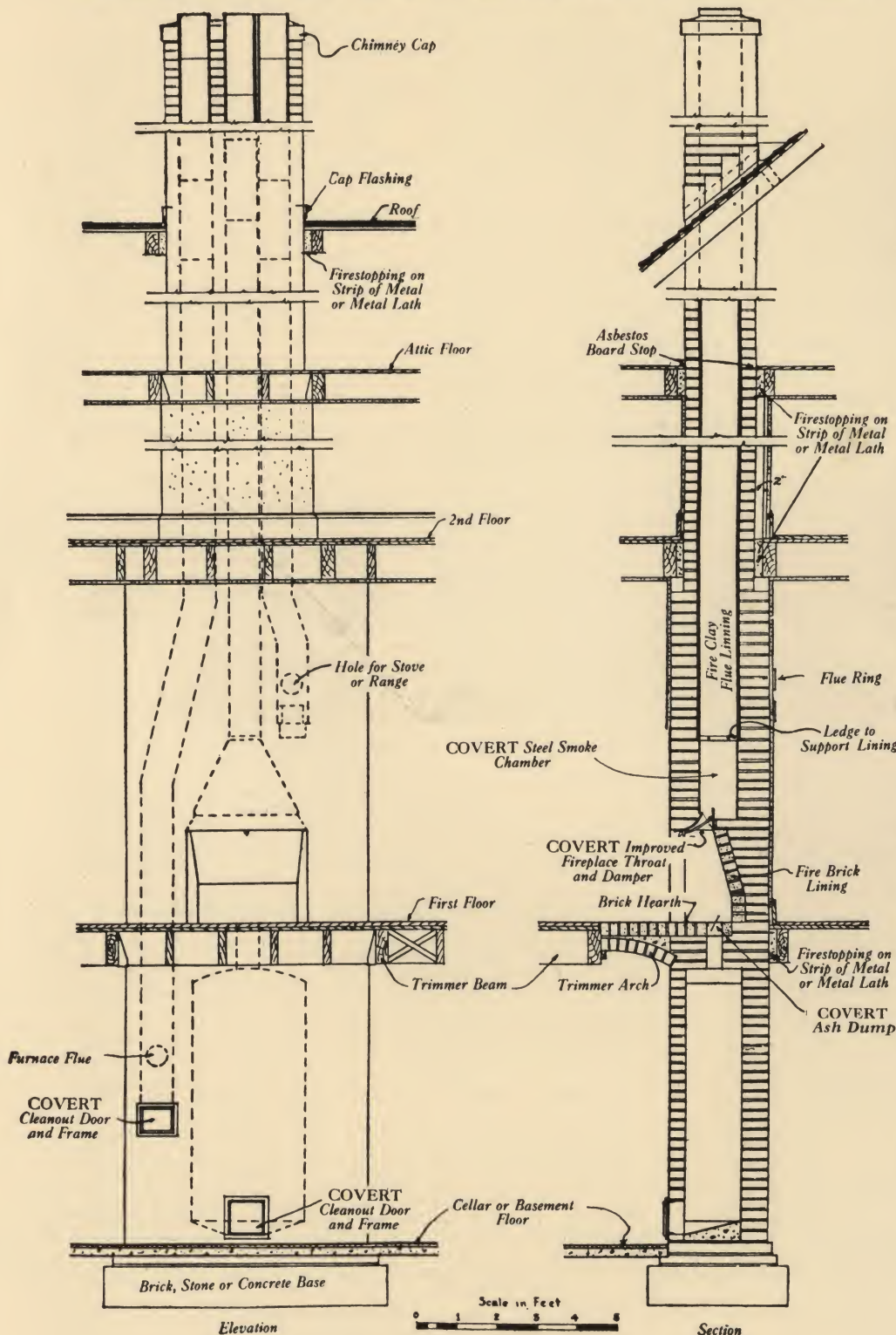
Smoke Chambers are ordered according to flue sizes as follows:

To connect with flue	Width of usual size fireplace	Code Word	List Price
8 1/2 x 8 1/2	24	Force	\$4.75
8 1/2 x 13	30, 32, 36	Fron	5.50
13 x 13	42, 48	Friend	6.00
*13 x 18	54, 60	Field	7.00
18 x 18	72	Facile	8.00
20 x 24	84	File	9.00

If a flue larger than ordinary is to be used, order the smoke chamber by flue size and state catalog number of damper it is to be used with.

*In ordering the 13x18 smoke chamber, inform us whether long or short side of flue is parallel to face of fireplace.

SUGGESTED DRAWING OF CHIMNEY



Cast Iron Cleanout Doors and Frames



Width of Opening	Height of Opening	Brick Opening Inches	Code Word	Price
8"	8"	8 1/4 x 8 1/2	Deck	\$1.60
12"	10"	12 1/4 x 10 1/2	Deer	2.00
12"	12"	12 1/4 x 12 1/2	Disc	2.75
16"	12"	16 3/4 x 14	Deep	3.50
20"	16"	16 3/4 x 18	Dame	5.00
20"	16"	20 3/4 x 17 3/4	Dial	6.00
20"	21"	20 3/4 x 23	Dole	8.50
24"	24"	25 x 25	Dark	14.00
21"	32"	22 x 33	Dean	16.00

Each frame provided with anchors.

Flush Hearth Dumps



This dump has a substantial frame, with flanges about one inch deep in which is hung a tight fitting flush cover, over-weighted on one side so that it will not dump unless pushed down with a poker.

No. 20 Hearth Opening 6"x9"
\$.80 Code word DELTA

No. 40 Hearth Opening 6"x15"
\$1.50 Code word DREAM

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Furnish for each fireplace a Covert ("Old Style," "Improved" or "Rotary") Damper and Steel Smoke Chamber. The front flange of the Damper shall act as a lintel and the smoke chamber shall connect with the flue, as shown on the detail drawings or in the catalog of the H. W. Covert Company, 229 East 37th Street, N. Y. C.
2. At the level of the top of the damper form wind shelf as shown on drawings.
3. In carrying up the flues, follow up each length of flue-lining with a bag filled with hay or shavings completely closing the flue, to prevent the clogging of the flue by mortar droppings.
4. The Contractor shall consult with the H. W. Covert Co. regarding the selection of the proper dampers, etc., to meet the conditions of these fireplaces and to secure the best results.

COVERT RADI Supplies Heated Fresh

The knowledge of forty years experience in fireplace construction was put into the design of Radiheater to correct three defects of the ordinary brick fireplace.

First: To prevent the common faults which cause many fireplaces to smoke—by furnishing the mason with a scientifically designed form around which the brickwork is built—insurance against possible failure.

Second: To convert the heat ordinarily lost up the flue and by absorption in the brickwork, into a steady stream of warm air flowing to all parts of the room and adjoining rooms.

Third: To insure an adequate supply of air for combustion **and circulation**. With homes being insulated as a general thing today, fireplaces cannot pull sufficient air through cracks and from around doors and windows. It is necessary that provision be made in the fireplace itself for the proper supply of fresh air.

A COMPLETE FIREPLACE FORM

Radiheater consists of (1) a hollow heating chamber forming the rear wall of the fireplace,

(2) a four-sided smoke chamber, (3) wind shelf, (4) adjustable smoke damper, arc-welded into a unit around which any type or design of fireplace may be built. There is no chance of faulty workmanship, even by an inexperienced mason.

HOW RADIHEATER FUNCTIONS

Fresh air, entering the gas-tight heating chamber through an opening in the masonry, is heated by contact with the hot metal plates and flanges of the heating chamber and is delivered into the room. In the case of an inside chimney (where the back of the fireplace is not an **outside** wall) air is drawn from the room in back of the chimney or from the cellar.

WHY RADIHEATER IS SO EFFICIENT

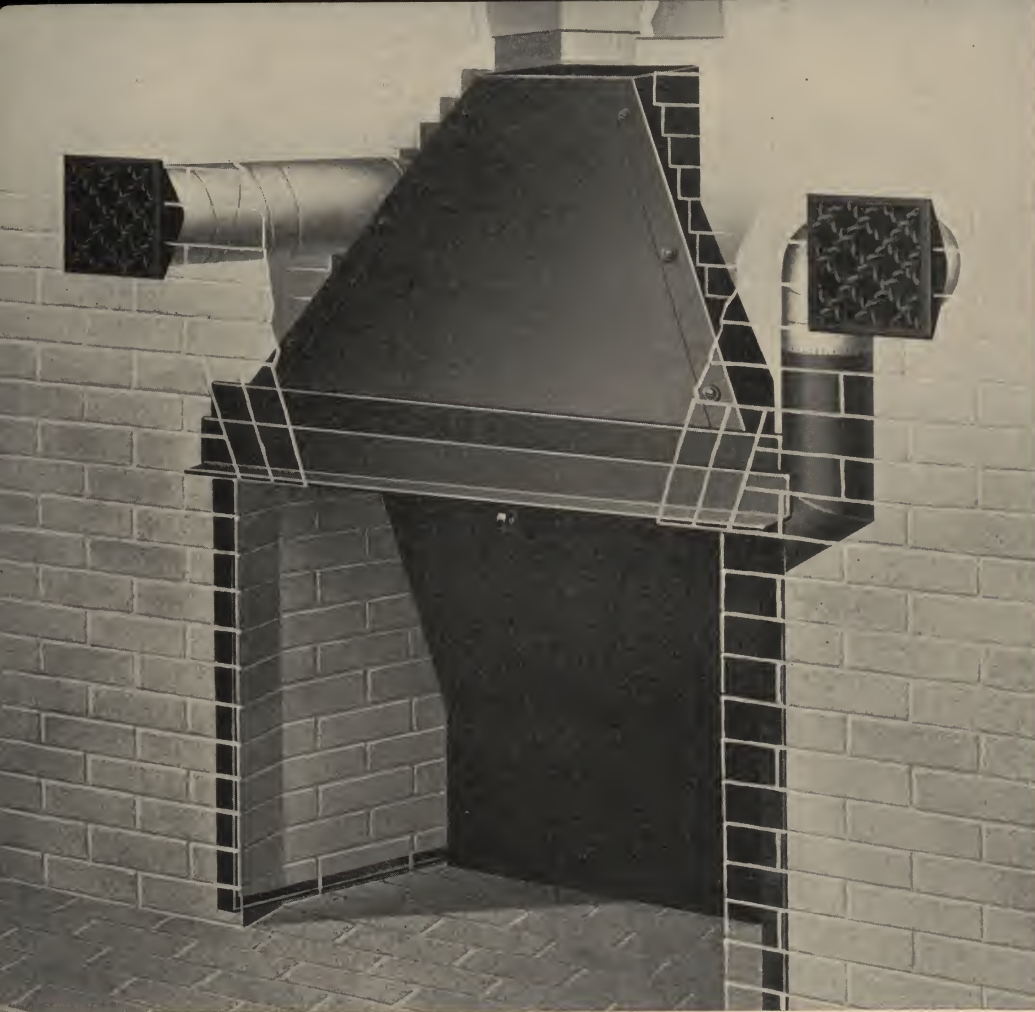
When an ordinary fireplace is burning, air required for combustion is carried up the flue, not slowly, but with sufficient velocity to completely exhaust a good size room three or four times every hour. This air is drawn through cracks around doors and windows at **outside temperature**, causing cold drafts toward the fireplace and chilling the air in the far corners of the room. With Radiheater, however, the suction created by the exhaustion of air up the flue is used to draw into the room a supply of heated, fresh air.

REALISTIC APPEARANCE

Heat producing flames in a fireplace are concentrated in the center of the back wall. Radiheater takes advantage of this concentration of heat, at the same time permitting the use of firebrick sides to preserve the realistic appearance and charm of the fireplace.

FLANGES AMPLIFY HEAT

Welded-on convection flanges directly behind the back at the point of greatest heat provide twice the amount of heating surface. This welded flange improvement means that a given amount of fuel heats a greater amount of air and heats it more quickly.



Phantom view of Radiheater installation—the scientifically designed fireplace form with efficient hot air circulation system.

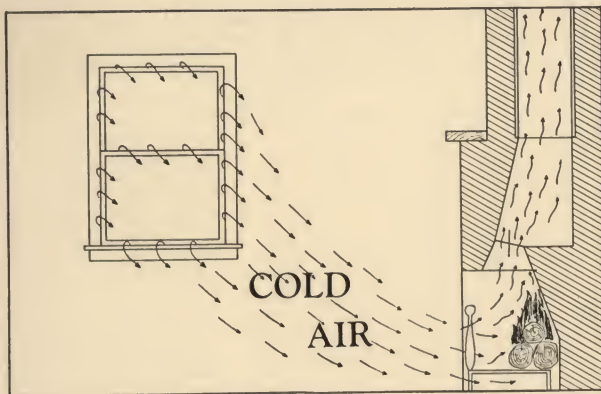


Diagram showing how air carried up the flue in the ordinary fireplace, draws cold air thru cracks in windows and doors.

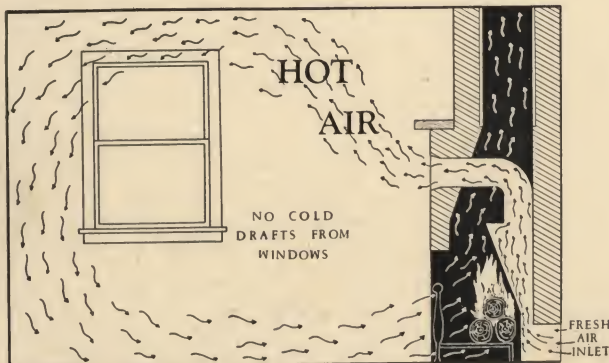


Diagram showing how Radiheater Fireplace utilizes the suction of air carried up flue, to draw a supply of fresh, heated air into the room.

HEATER FIREPLACE

Air—With No Smoking

STOVE PIPE OUTLETS INCREASE EFFICIENCY AND SIMPLIFY CONSTRUCTION

To further speed up the flow of heated fresh air into the room, telescoping pipe with adjustable elbow connections is used to form a frictionless passageway from the heating chamber to the outlet grills. This does away with the difficult and time-consuming construction of channels in the brickwork.

STURDY CONSTRUCTION—PROVISION FOR EXPANSION OF METAL

Radiheater is made of heavy boiler-plate and rust-resisting steel to give a life-time of use. The lower section of the fire-back, where the heat is most intense from direct contact with flames and hot embers, is made of quarter inch boiler plate. The upper section of the back is three-sixteenths inch boiler plate, with welded-on flanges which not only double the amount of effective air heating surface but reinforce and strengthen it. The damper plate and wind shelf are twelve gauge and other parts fourteen gauge rust-resisting steel.

Provision for expansion of metal has been made in the Unit, relieving the mason of the troublesome operation of cutting and pasting an expansion blanket of insulating material around the Unit.

COSTS LITTLE MORE THAN ORDINARY BRICK FIREPLACE

In addition to the saving in mason's time during construction of the fireplace and fifty percent of the cost of firebrick, it is unnecessary to purchase a damper or a smoke chamber. A guaranteed smokeless Radiheater Fireplace will cost approximately twenty dollars more than the ordinary brick fireplace. It will give you three or four times the heating capacity. Two dollars more per year over a ten year period is a very modest cost for complete satisfaction. . . . and Radiheater will continue to give satisfaction for the "life of the building."

REMARKABLE RESULTS REPORTED BY OWNERS

FRESH, WHOLESOME AIR

"Another advantage is that after the cabin has been closed up for long periods of time, the air is always fresh and wholesome due to the constant circulation afforded by the outside fresh air inlet. The fireplace never smokes and the room never gets stuffy, a common fault of ordinary fireplaces."

(Signed) B. E. DUGDALE,
Irvington, N. J.

LAWYER BUILDS SUCCESSFUL FIREPLACE

"I am pleased to tell you that the Radiheater Unit has been entirely satisfactory. I did the installation myself with absolutely no previous experience in building a fireplace, but despite this lack of skill on my part, the fireplace is very efficient and heats my cabin quickly and thoroughly. The Unit never fails to bring surprise and favorable comment from visitors."

(Signed) KNOX IDE
41 E. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

LARGE VOLUME OF HOT AIR

"What surprised me most was the high velocity and large volume of hot air entering the room through the two grilles. . . . Please ship one 36 inch Fireplace for my new cottage to the address enclosed."

(Signed) JOHN J. SCHOEN,
342 West 47th St., N. Y. C.

EXTRA HEAT SAVES OIL

"We notice that we burn far less oil in our burner on days when we have the fireplace burning in the living room. Radiheater supplies EXTRA heat, and the thermostat on the wall automatically shuts down the oil burner."

(Signed) CHRIS. PETERSEN,
Huntington, N. Y.

MAKES COTTAGE MORE LIVABLE

"We enjoy comfort that the ordinary fireplace does not afford . . . more heat without the usual 'toasted face and cold back,' and at the same time continuous fresh air taken in through the unit. We have more enjoyment from our cottage, thanks to Radiheater."

(Signed) E. W. WALTERS,
Smithtown, N. Y.

MORE THAN PLEASED WITH RESULTS

"We gave our Radiheater plenty of use last Fall, and we are more than pleased with its performance. If at any time you have anyone who would like to see ours, we would be pleased to show it to them."

(Signed) MARTIN FANTANA,
Hampton Bays, N. Y.

IDEAL HEATING AND VENTILATING

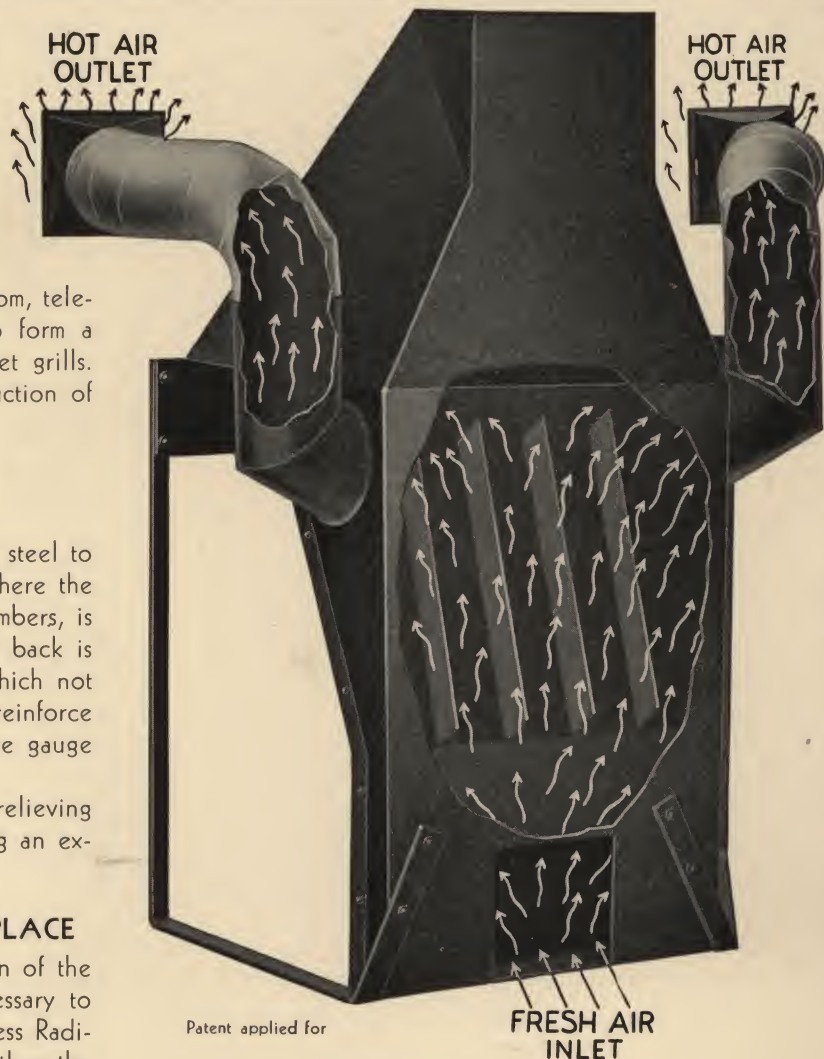
"Our Radiheater was installed last Fall and has been the only means of heating our cabin. It is ideal as a ventilating system. We have never lived in a house where the air seemed as sweet and fresh; no odors can accumulate."

(Signed) JAMES J. WRIGHT,
Fowler, Mich.

COMFORTABLY HEATS LARGE ROOM

"Your unit last Fall was installed in a living room, size 23' x 34'. While the past winter was comparatively mild, it heated the room comfortably without additional heat, which I am sure could not be duplicated with an ordinary fireplace. Unit has been satisfactory in every way and I would not build a fireplace without using one. Have recommended it to all of my friends."

(Signed) L. C. DAVIS,
Parole, Md.



Patent applied for

FRESH AIR
INLET

View from the back, showing heat circulating system and radiator-like flanges welded to the hottest part of the back, doubling the amount of circulated hot air.

GUARANTEE OF SUCCESS

When installed in accordance with the instructions sent with each Unit, the Covert Radiheater Fireplace is guaranteed to operate without smoking, and to deliver three or four times the heat of an ordinary fireplace.

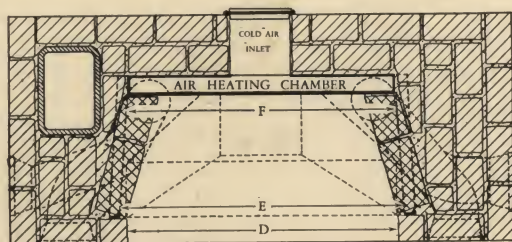
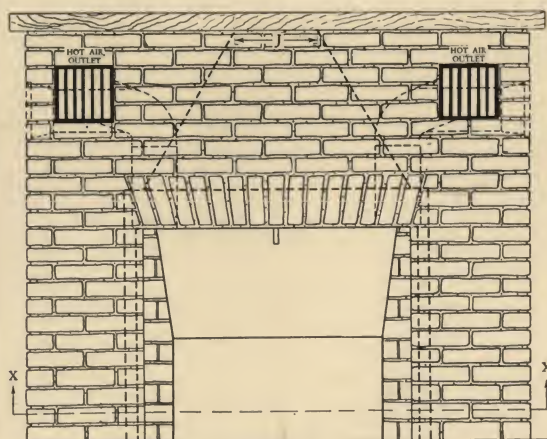
SERVICE

Our engineering department will gladly give prospective home owners, architects or builders the benefit of our forty years experience.

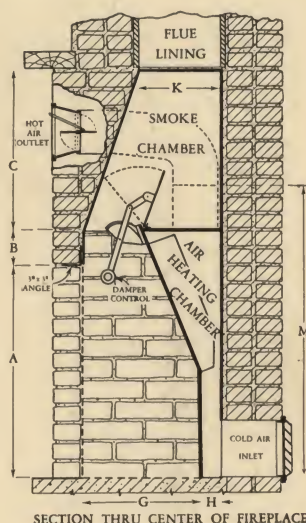


The mason cannot go wrong with this unit to guide him.

THE COVERT RADIHEATER FIREPLACE



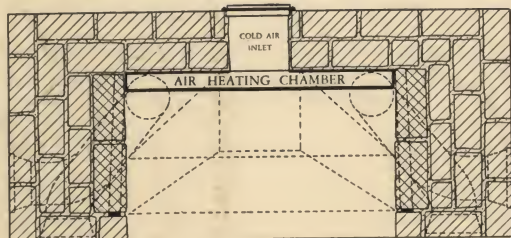
Plan at XX Splayed Jambs



When the chimney is not on the outside wall of the house, air is drawn either from the room behind the fireplace, the cellar, or piped through the cellar to obtain outside air.

DIMENSIONS OF RADIHEATER UNITS IN INCHES

	No. RA 34	No. RA 39	No. RA 44	No. RA 50
A	27½	29½	30	31
B	5½	6	6	6
C	16½	21	26½	27
D	33	37	42	48
E	34	39	44	50
F	30	36	42	48
G	15	15½	16	17
H	2½	3	3	3½
J	11¼	11¼	11¼	16½
K	8	11¼	11¼	11¼
M	41	44	45	46
Flue Size	8½x13	13x13	13x13	13x18



Plan at XX Square Jambs

Many home owners and architects prefer square fireplace sides as shown above. This method of construction is recommended as it permits the burning of longer logs and exposes greater surface of the air heating chamber to the flames. In laying out the fireplace with square sides, the maximum finished fireplace openings should be as follows:

RA 34...30" RA 39...36"
RA 44...42" RA 50...48"

COMBINATION GRILLS AND SHUT OFF DAMPERS FOR HOT AIR OUTLETS



No. 1. 8" x 8"



No. 2. 8" x 8"



No. 3. 8" x 8"

Each cast iron grill is secured to a frame terminating in a round hub over which the hot air pipe fits. On this frame is a shut off damper controlled by a small push handle.

HOT AIR PIPE CONNECTIONS

For the ordinary installation having the hot air outlet grills placed below the mantel height, two 6" adjustable elbows and one 4" to 8" telescoping length of 6" pipe will be required for each outlet. A complete set comprises four elbows and two telescoping lengths.

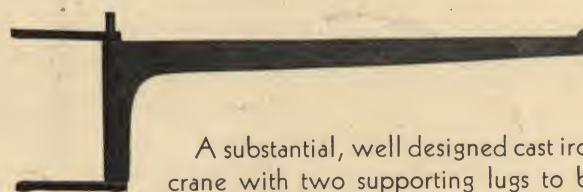
When the outlet grills are placed higher than the mantel height, additional 6" pipe may be secured at little cost at most hardware stores or tinsmith shops.

SCREENED FRESH AIR INTAKE GRILL

This grill is made of heavy cast iron in two sections. One section is provided with anchors to be built into the masonry of the chimney. The other section has slanted louvre bars to prevent rain driving in and is fastened to the inner section with brass screws. Between the two sections is a copper screen to exclude flies or other insects. Opening size 8"x8."



RADIHEATER FIREPLACE CRANE



A substantial, well designed cast iron crane with two supporting lugs to be built in the brick jamb of the fireplace. Made in two lengths, 24" and 29".

MISCELLANEOUS ACCESSORIES

Straight Arch Angle Supports

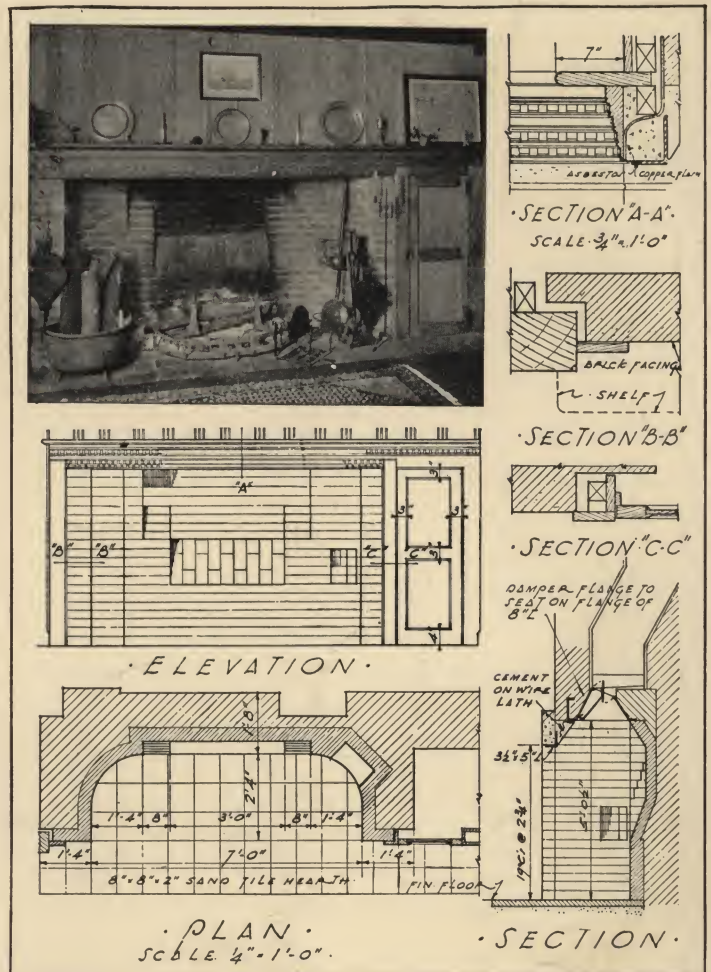
VARIOUS TREATMENTS OF FIREPLACES

The designs shown on this and the following pages may be helpful to Architects, Builders and Home Makers.

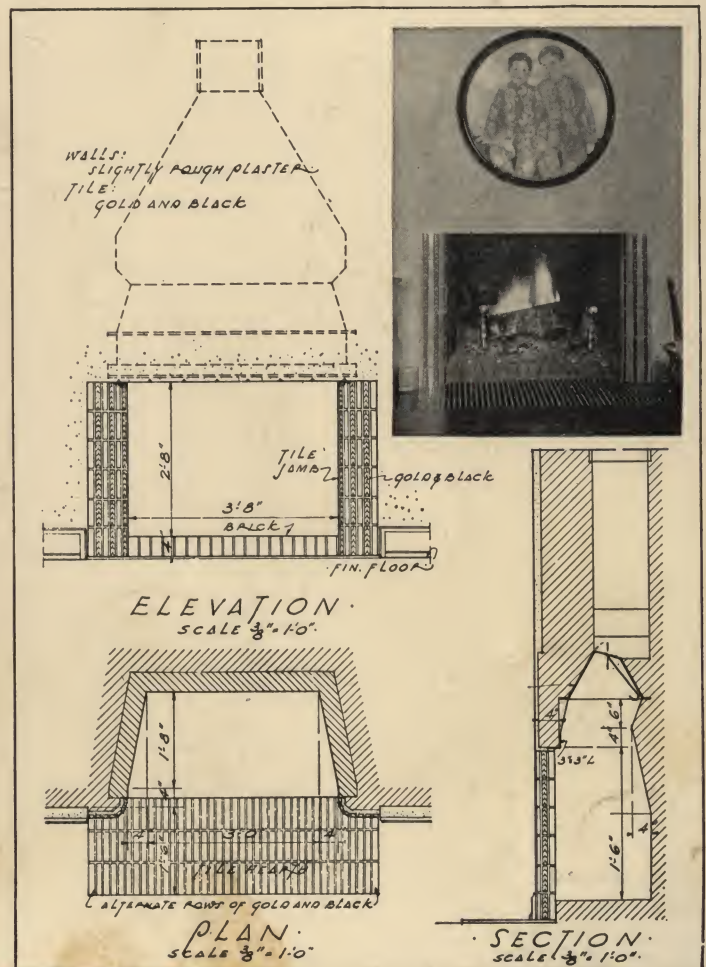
From the early medieval centuries the fireplace, being the focal point of the room has received particular attention. It was the sole means of heating and of cooking in the early days and so, was of vital importance in the humble cottage as in the palace, chateau or mansion of the noble or wealthy.

The fireplace is important from an esthetic point of view, and it also has a practical value as there are many days when the morning or evening chill can be pleasantly removed by a few blazing logs, when the heating system is not in operation.

For Summer cabins and bungalows, the Covert Radiheater Fireplace, with its heat circulating system, supplies adequate warmth.



This attractive fireplace is built around the Radiheater Fireplace Unit. Hot air outlet grill may be seen at the right side of the fireplace.





A true Colonial fireplace that looks as if it had seen good service. Wood mantel frame and paneling.



Early American fireplace with wood mantel.



Brick and stucco—wood shelf resting on brick corbels.



An interesting treatment of a modern fireplace.

Shut in from all the world without,
 We sat the clean winged hearth
 about,
 Content to let the north-wind roar
 In baffled rage at pane and door,
 While the red logs before us beat
 The frost-line back with the tropic
 heat;
 And ever, when a louder blast
 Shook beam and rafter as it passed,
 The merrier up its roaring draught
 The great throat of the chimney
 laughed.

—John Greenleaf Whittier



"In our Radiheater installation (shown above) we took the cold air from a grill in the stair hall directly behind the fireplace and have ducts into the living room, dining room and two upstairs bedrooms. All ducts are provided with registers so that they may be cut off. Since we have been in the house there have been two periods of fairly cold weather for this section, and we found that we could keep the house very comfortable without keeping anything like a maximum fire. We are perfectly confident that during the coldest weather we have here we can heat the house adequately from this one fireplace heater."

"In other words, we are very much pleased with the fireplace heater."

(Signed) Prentiss French, Sarasota, Florida



Simple English treatment, wood paneling.

THE H. W. COVERT COMPANY

229 EAST 37TH STREET, NEW YORK

"Fireplace Equipment . . . since 1896"

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From the collection of:

Mike Jackson, FAIA

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